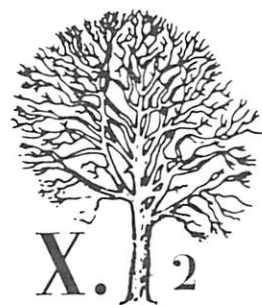


ACORN

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc. Newsletter



Summer 1985



ACORN X - 2

SUMMER 1985

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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EDITORIAL

Sometimes members seem to be a little bit blasé in their attitude to Council. These people meet once a month to further the cause of Conservancy. Some from offices in Toronto, but others arrive from towns a good many miles away. And, as well as attending these monthly meetings, most of them are working for us in-between meetings. Some work on fund raising. Architects on the advisory board have driven miles and given hours of their time and expertise to other communities, donating their nominal fees to the Conservancy. Others work on such projects as The Newburgh Monograph.

To co-ordinate all these activities, a head office has been set up. It is in our constitution that the head office be in Toronto. Therefore rent must be paid, and a part time secretary hired. A quick look at the monthly expenses gives us some idea of the work going on: management, rent, duplicating, postage, telephone, expenses for ACORN, and the addressing tapes which are sent to the Port Hope Branch for addressing.

From time to time by-laws, minutes, and announcements are sent out to the branches.

Most certainly a head office is needed, and the money must come from the branches in a portion of their membership fees.

Our apologies go out to Ted Hunt, the Port Hope photographer whose excellent photograph of the Midland House was used on the cover of ACORN X-1. We did not give him the credit.

Marion Walker Garland

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Several memories are linked in my thoughts this month. One is of the High School graduation ceremony which I attended at Vergennes in Vermont. It was a warm, early summer evening, the gymnasium-auditorium was filled with relatives and friends and the graduates radiated a quiet but confident optimism – an appropriate attitude for a school with the motto "The Future is Ours".

The second memory is of the ride home along leafy, rural roads and through sedate villages securely anchored in the countryside by their rich and varied architecture – Georgian, Federal, Greek and Gothic Revival in brick, granite fieldstone and white boarding. It was a pleasure to note how previously neglected early houses en route had been taken in hand and how few now remained un-cared for. There was satisfaction in the thought that together with the High School students the future is theirs, also. Caring rehabilitation has restored their distinctive and historic qualities, visible reminders of the past they can now serve new generations by their reintegration into the continuing flow of life around them.

Nearer to home, the Geranium Walk house tour arranged by the ACO's London Branch was also greatly enjoyed recently. It was good to see how the dedicated efforts of local members are bearing fruit in the preservation and revival of London's architectural legacy. Equally important is their watchful eye on the relationships between new buildings and old, particularly critical in a city this size where development projects tend to be large and when whole city blocks can be involved. Inappropriate scale and architectural expression as well as insensitive massing or use of materials can overpower or destroy completely the character of adjacent historic structures.

London's buff brick residences and tree-lined streets are justly renowned. The rows of compact, neatly proportioned Ontario Cottages are of particular interest, unique features of the city's domestic architecture. Next year the London Branch will be celebrating its 20th anniversary, what better way to mark the occasion than by helping to ensure that these landmark dwellings have their place in the future too?

Howard V. Walker

QUINTE REGION

The Branch has been busily holding walking tours of places throughout the area it hopes to serve. They are always free to the public and end with tea and cookies at some interesting place. The tours are uniformly on the third Sunday of each month, always at 2:00 p.m. and finishing about 4:00 p.m. We've tried having a general meeting, pot-luck supper, and executive meeting following each tour — a really good idea because it saves extra travelling in our rather widely-scattered area — but this scheme has not met with favour: evidently members and executive prefer to travel to additional meetings rather than lengthen the Sunday events.

At Napanee we got into the fine County Court House and explored the rambling and ancient workshops where Gibbards make their superb furniture. At Tweed we walked up the notable late-nineteenth-century main street. At Wellington we examined the very early Reynolds house, stripped out now for archaeological investigation. Still to come are trips to Lonsdale, Adolphustown, Brighton, Deseronto, Bath, Stirling, and Belleville. There were eighty-nine participants on the Wellington tour. The tours in Prince Edward have consistently drawn the most people.

At Stirling a historical society has been formed with the purpose of saving the old railway station. We have been able to offer support and encouragement.

We are attempting to find occupants for the old stone "Meyer's Mill" building on the shore of the

Moirs River in Belleville. Until recently this stood in a complex of brick and frame buildings that gave some idea that there used to be industrious activity centered on the river. Now the little mill stands starkly alone, testimony to the blind passion of the Conservation Authority and the City of Belleville for empty spaces. For some unknown reason, a non-commercial use must be found for this building.

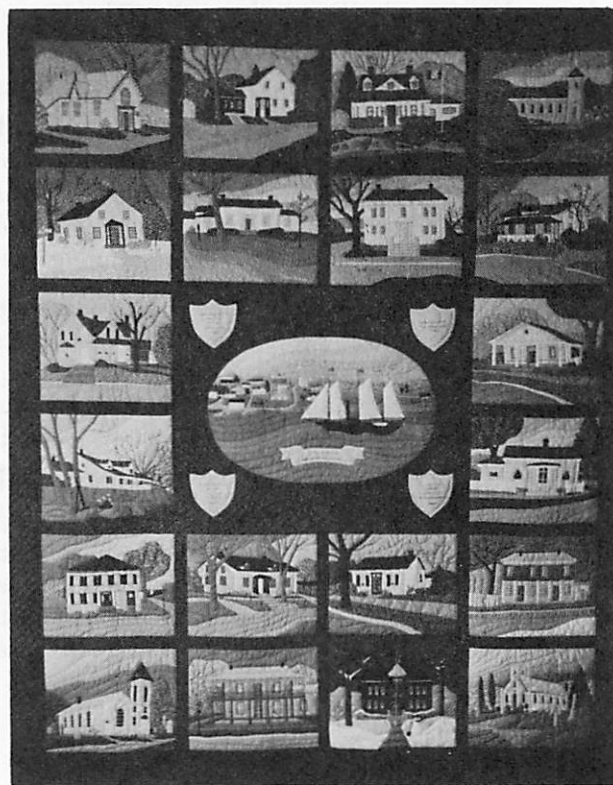
To their credit, Belleville city authorities are resisting demolition of a big house on Bridge Street East and its replacement with three modern houses. Too much already has been lost on this rather grand street. The city are on the verge of developing a heritage plan — we've been asked to contribute — and are wisely trying to slow down the demolition process.

The Loyalist Parkway, Kingston to Carrying Place and Trenton, opened by the Queen last fall, is to undergo some upgrading east of Bath, and we've been asked for advice on the building of this area.

The prize-winning Bicentennial quilt from Bath has pictures of a number of historic buildings. Bath is becoming increasingly aware of the architectural treasures that remain there.



Stirling Railroad Station.



Bicentennial Quilt from Bath.

When a building on the north side of the main street in Napanee burned out, this spring, there was great pressure on the town authorities to demolish the brick façade as a public hazard. At Peter Stokes suggestion we were able to offer to pay for a professional engineer's study of the ruin. He reported that the façade is stable enough to use again. The town are taking steps to designate what remains of the building, and we hope for the best.



Burned-out Building in Napanee.

Our Branch have hired two students under the federal government's SEED programme. Two householders, R. C. Greig and Rev. C. R. Patterson, are guaranteeing sufficient work to fill the fourteen weeks, but the aim is to share these labourers around wherever work has to be done on buildings of historic or architectural interest. The boys will be learning plastering and other skills, and maybe developing an interest in old buildings. They get paid two dollars above the minimum wage. If the project enables even one householder to keep an old window instead of exchanging it for modern sash, or to retain and patch up a verandah instead of ripping it off, then it will all have been worth-while. Jack Ellis suggested this project, and has put a lot of work into it. Unfortunately he is not allowed to take any benefit from it himself, being a member of Parliament, although he is restoring a large and worthy old house himself, in Wellington.

PORT HOPE

Two successful slide shows with accompanying talks provided A.C.O. members and the public with entertaining evenings. The first show was of A.K. and Bob Sculthorpe's trip to Thailand; the second was about Rod Stewart's trip to Egypt.

The house tour committee has completed plans for this year's tour, which is scheduled for Saturday, October 5. The "1985 Harvest House Tour" will include six town and country houses, St. John's Anglican Church (1869), the Canadian National Railway station (1857), now in the process of restoration, the newly-restored Midland House (1840s) and the Bric-a-Brac Shack on Walton Street. Batterwood, formerly the home of Governor-General Vincent Massey and now owned by the Hadden family, is providing three sittings for lunch on the day, and St. Mark's Anglican Church offers two dinner sittings. Order forms for tour passes and meal tickets have now been mailed to all last year's tour subscribers.

Additional order forms may be obtained at the Magpie at 26 Ontario Street in Port Hope, or by writing the Port Hope branch of the A.C.O. Inc., P.O. Box 563, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3Z4. The A.C.O. office will be open after August 15 between 2 and 4 p.m. Its telephone number is 416-885-5809.

The C.N. station project is nearing completion. A ceremony to reopen the building is scheduled to coincide with Canada Week.

In August, the annual barbecue, an A.C.O. family event, will again be held at Sora Brook, the home of A.K. and Bob Sculthorpe, in Port Britain, near Port Hope.

The "little station" near the yacht basin owned by the Port Hope branch of the A.C.O. but used by the Yacht Club, will continue to be maintained by the Yacht Club, and some necessary repairs will be done under the 1985 BRIC programme.

Friday, August 16, will be Port Hope Day at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Port Hope branch of the A.C.O. will have members in attendance. From 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., several Port Hope bands and groups of dancers, as well as visual displays and promotional material on Port Hope, may be seen in the Heritage Village tent near the Dufferin Gates on the C.N.E. grounds. This will be an excellent opportunity to showcase Port Hope and its unique architectural heritage.

This branch was very pleased to receive donations in the memory of the late Dr. Gilbert Bagnani, Mrs. F. L. Tate and Mr. Lloyd Van Alstyne.

St. Mark's Church

St. Mark's Church in Port Hope is an attractive wooden church built in 1822 in early Gothic Revival style. It was built to serve the parish of Hope Township and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Though added to in the 1860s, the then St. John's Church was threatened with destruction when a new St. John's was established across the valley. St. Mark's reopened as a chapel of ease in 1873 and now serves the parish of St. Mark's.

One of the earliest designated buildings in the area, St. Mark's has now been carefully restored. Its organ, however, is deteriorating, and to keep up the standard of musicality established for over one hundred and thirty years, a decision was made to replace the present organ. A new organ is to be built by Gabriel Kney of London at a cost of \$76,900.

The firm of Gabriel Kney enjoys an excellent reputation for top quality organs both large (Roy Thomson Hall) and small (The Royal Conservatory, Toronto), and St. Mark's parishioners have embraced the project of fund-raising, with enthusiasm. It's expected the organ will be finished in time for Advent 1986. In the meantime, the parish would be most happy to accept donations from any quarter at its office, 53 King Street, Port Hope, Ontario.

DURHAM

Durham area became the newest Branch of the A.C.O. in the new year, now with 30 member families and a new executive, we are planning a full program of activities for the forthcoming year: a house tour, walking tour, workshops, and talks.

Since February we have heard Peter Stokes', "Encourage Conservation," had a talk and a film on stained glass "Restoring and Rebuilding Windows", and soon "The Art of Stencilling". Naturally the designation and restoration of "At Risk" period homes will be our primary function during the next year especially with the new building boom in the Durham area.

Our major forthcoming event is our House Tour. to be held on Saturday, September 21, 1985, in Whitby, with many beautifully restored old homes, some opened for the first time. We will indeed be very fortunate to view these designated homes, some dating from 1812. Please accept our invitation to visit Whitby, in our 130th year and introduce yourselves. We look forward to meeting new friends this September.

TORONTO REGION

Judy and Sheldon Godfrey presented an illustrated lecture of their book *The Corner of Duke and George* at the February meeting. Their lecture about Toronto's first Post Office and the head office of the Bank of Upper Canada showed just how much can be accomplished by the private sector. A visit to the corner of Duke and George is recommended to all Acorn readers.

In March, George Rust-D'Eye, a member of the Conservancy and Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board gave us a lecture on his new book *Cabbagetown Remembered*. George has done extensive re-

search in the area, has given many tours, and even lives there. We are hoping that George will find time in his extremely busy schedule to take us on an all-day tour of the region.

Carlos Ventin, a well-known Simcoe architect who has been responsible for the renewal and restoration of many important public buildings in Southern Ontario was our speaker in April. In a witty but penetrating lecture he showed before and after pictures of the rejuvenated buildings, and also described the problems encountered in convincing local councils and townspeople that such projects not only preserve their heritage but also can be cost efficient. Carlos Ventin maintains a strong belief in the integrity of an historic building as a way of life — dynamic, ever changing, reflecting both past and present. His renovations in Simcoe, Guelph, Clinton, Aylmer and Milton clearly demonstrate this vital balance between old and new.

At the Annual Meeting in May, William Moffet. Architect and former President of A.C.O., gave an illustrated talk on the Architecture and History of the English Canals, a timely subject for many members who were looking forward to summer holidays in Britain.

LACAC News

Visitors to Toronto might be interested in looking at ten properties whose owners received Designated Property Grants due to the recommendations of the Toronto Historical Board to the Toronto City Council's Neighbourhoods Committee. The Designated Property Grant Programme provides grants of up to \$2,000.00 to owners of properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The City of Toronto, through the T.H.B. administers the Programme in Toronto and is reimbursed by the Province's Ministry of Citizenship and Culture for grants paid. The winners are the J. Dinwoody House, built in 1913 at 51 Wells Hill Avenue, a commercial building built 1830-1840 at 94 Front Street East, another commercial building built 1830-1840 at 29 Jarvis Street, the A. J. Mason House built 1880-81 at 441 Jarvis Street, the E. F. Blake House built 1891 at 449 Jarvis Street, the S. R. Briggs House built 1871-72 at 467 Jarvis Street, the T. Thompson House built 1874 at 471 Jarvis Street, Holy Trinity Rectory at 10 Trinity Square, Church of the Holy Trinity built in 1847 at 19 Trinity Square, and the Gooderham Building built in 1892 at 49 Wellington Street East.

The following news briefs are from the Historical Preservation section of the T.H.B.

The old Ryerson Press Building (1913 — Burke, Horwood and White) at 299 Queen Street West has been acquired by CITY-TV, and minor alterations are proposed to the ground floor shop fronts.

There will be new construction at the rear of the long-vacant Paul Kane House (1856) at 56 Wellesley Street East. A building permit has been issued for a housing project retaining the front part of the historic house. The front verandah will be rebuilt and the front garden maintained as a public park.

The Canadian Opera Company has purchased the former Consumers' Gas Company Station "A" (1887-88) at 251 Front Street East, and will renovate it for rehearsal space.

Development of the site of St. Stephen's in the Fields (1858) at 103 Bellevue Avenue now includes complete retention of the church building. The THB has received measured drawings of the parish hall and rectory.

The Victoria Hospital for Sick Children (1890) at 67 College Street has been partially cleaned for use as a set location for the filming of "*Kane and Abel*". There is no legislation allowing municipalities to require permits for cleaning the exterior of most buildings, but because this property is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, Council's consent for cleaning was required. The THB encourages the use of proper cleaning methods before recommending consent.

On your next visit to the St. Lawrence Market, watch for the completed renovation of the nearby buildings at 20 Jarvis Street and 94 Front Street East, dating from the 1830s and 40s. The scaffolding should be removed soon. These two buildings, as mentioned above, were awarded Designated Property Grants.

The THB has established two task forces, one to look into the establishment of a Civic Museum for Toronto, the other to undertake the development of an archaeological policy for the City of Toronto.

And finally, we want to thank Alberta van Zon Terpstra, a member of the Hamilton-Niagara Region branch for her letter and an article concerning the restoration of Toronto's Elgin Theatre where the hit show "*Cats*" opened in March. In only three and a half months the 68 foot lobby was restored to its Neo-classical splendour of its opening in 1913. The project was led by David Hannivan, an expert in decorative finishes, who cut through 26 layers of paint to uncover and analyze the original finishes. Then the plaster Corinthian columns were marbleized, the 16 foot coffered ceiling was quilted and the friezes which included cherubs and plaques were painted, all to match the original finishes. Hannivan's helpers were all young people from 16 to 24 years of age who received their jobs under an Ontario Youth Secretariat program. Although they were hired mainly to do cleanup and repairs, there were several that showed such interest and aptitude that Hannivan made them apprentice gilders and decorative artists.

HAMILTON-NIAGARA REGION

On June 28th, the Hamilton-Niagara Branch chose a restored mansion in the heart of Hamilton as the site for the launching of a new effort to stimulate public awareness of architectural conservation. The formally landscaped grounds of 'Whitehern' (M. McCrae, *The Ancestral Roof* (1963), pp. 153-161) were the scene of the inauguration of the Thomas B. McQuesten Awards for Architectural Conservation, intended to be given annually to the best examples of architectural restoration and rehabilitation completed in the previous year in the Hamilton-Niagara region. Against the backdrop of the meticulously preserved limestone Classical Revival home, awards in two of the four possible categories of institutional, commercial, residential and industrial conservation were presented. The year's outstanding achievement in institutional conservation was judged by the panel of three judges to be the Niagara Courthouse, designed in 1849 by William Thomas and rehabilitated under the architectural guidance of Macdonald, Zuberec and Kamada, Architects. The fine stone structure at Niagara-on-the-Lake has filled a number of roles since its construction, housing municipal offices, the public library, police offices, and from time to time serving for the Shaw Festival. Its recent restoration under the direction of ACO member Norman Macdonald was described in part in ACORN X-1; while much of the work is 'invisible' upgrading to the services and structure of the building itself, the restoration of large meeting halls for gala public functions and the Shaw Festival marks the restoration of the Courthouse itself to a prominent place at the centre of public life in Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The 1984 Award for commercial conservation was given to Park Place, designed as the Thomas C. Watkins building in 1893 by the firm of William Stewart and rehabilitated under the architectural direction of ACO member Trevor Garwood-Jones. The five-storey brick building had stood vacant for many months after the withdrawal of its department store owners and was slated for demolition when a local development company undertook to redevelop it for commercial and office space. Occupying a prominent corner in the downtown core of Hamilton, Park Place has attracted praise as an excellent example of sensitive rehabilitation (see ACORN IX-3).

The key criteria employed by the judges in making their decisions were maintenance of the historical and architectural integrity of the buildings, and the balance of imagination and sympathy in the adaptation of the existing structure to new uses. The name of the award was chosen to give long overdue recognition to a man who did much from the 1920s to 1940s to promote park development and historical restoration in both Hamilton and across the province.

Through the Board of Park Management, Thomas B. McQuesten participated in the doubling of Hamilton park acreage in the 1920s and the subsequent development of these lands into natural, recreational, and formal parks spread across the city. The twin jewels in the Hamilton parks crown were Gage Park and the Northwestern Entrance, a beautification project for which the Board of Park Management called a national architectural competition in 1927. As developed from 1928 to 1932, the area of the Northwestern Entrance was transformed from a scene of shacks, billboards and gravel pits into a formally landscaped whole whose component parts include a sunken Japanese garden, lookout points, the extensive ornamental rock gardens, and a monumental high level bridge. The project was the successful culmination of years of individual efforts, but McQuesten was a necessary driving force in seeing it to completion.

Two years after the completion of the Northwestern Entrance, McQuesten rode the Mitch Hepburn wave into the Ontario Legislature. Created Minister of Highways and Public Works, and made Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, he took an appropriately liberal interpretation of the bounds of his portfolios and used their financial and manpower resources to direct not only the construction of the Queen Elizabeth Way and numerous other scenic highways and parkways, but also the reconstruction of historic sites. It is thanks to T. B. McQuesten that the province now enjoys the restored Fort Henry and Martello towers in Kingston, the reconstructed Fort Erie and Fort George, the Navy Hall in Niagara-on-the-Lake (site of Ontario's first legislature), and the reconstructed homes of Joseph Brant in Burlington and William Lyon Mackenzie in Queenston.

Thomas Baker McQuesten clearly had no compunction about using political powers to achieve his ends, but in these days of unabashed feeding at the public trough, it can at least be said that he gave patronage a good name by giving it a good cause. Yet patronage it was, and with the demise of the Liberals in 1943, McQuesten went into eclipse. While numerous Ontario public works bear the names of still active politicians or prominent Conservatives both living and dead, no parks, roads, or monuments honour McQuesten's pioneering work at the local or provincial level. The Hamilton-Niagara Branch's Thomas B. McQuesten Award for Architectural Conservation is one attempt to recognize the man in association with conservation work for which the entire province can be grateful. This move has already attracted participation from others who believe that McQuesten's memory has been unfairly neglected since his death in 1948. The Royal Botanical Gardens, which McQuesten was instrumental in creating in 1941 and to which, as Minister of Highways, he donated

Ministry lands located along the Niagara Escarpment and Cootes Paradise, donated a centrepiece for the reception table, and its Director Allan Patterson has indicated enthusiasm for doing more to preserve and perpetuate the McQuesten legacy.

The choice of venue for the award ceremony was determined in part by the further generosity of the McQuesten family. 'Whitehern' was purchased by Calvin McQuesten in 1852 and was home to three



Whitehern

generations of the family until the death of its last surviving member, also Calvin McQuesten, in 1968. The home and furnishings were donated to the City of Hamilton and, set in landscaped grounds behind a low stone wall, Whitehern has been open to the public since 1974 as an exceptional showcase of urban Victorian life.

HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE



Height Bylaw Fair for Cambridge

The city of Cambridge, graced by many natural stone buildings had its birth in the 1800s. As such it has been one of the first Ontario communities to be established. Heritage Cambridge, and LACAC have been concerned that the historic character of the city buildings should be preserved. But city council was faced with a dilemma. Several choice locations suitable for high density housing were available; council wanted to encourage development in order to benefit from growth within the city with its resulting increase in employment and taxes; merchants and the local press were insistent that development should be allowed immediately.

Faced with mounting pressure from developers, merchants, and the press, council amended its bylaws to allow for a doubling of housing density in the downtown area, but it also called for recommendations from the Planning Department regarding height restrictions.

Heritage Cambridge Directors and members of LACAC — a committee of council — had urged council to institute height restrictions on high density housing; these groups then provided the Planning Department with relevant information. Many individuals from both heritage groups were very zealous in their efforts to contribute helpful realistic data including Patrick Sobeski, Chairman of LACAC, Donald D. McKay, David Smart of LACAC, and Margaret Goodbody of both LACAC and Heritage Cambridge. In addition, Heritage Cambridge hired Donald Clinton a consultant from Barton and Meyers who contended that higher density could be achieved without necessarily involving high rises. Tom Ritson, president of Heritage Cambridge confirmed this opinion when speaking to council May 12. He quoted architect Jack Diamond, who designed St. Michael's Lands Housing Development on Heath Street, Toronto, for Cadillac Fairview, as saying "there is a clear and dramatic gain on efficiency of land use from shifting from single family dwellings to low rise multiple structures, but the gain tapers off significantly as the densities increase — high rises are not the most efficient use of land." In addition, Mr. Ritson endeavoured to convince council that while Cambridge needs in-fill housing downtown, unrestricted high density housing would not in itself draw developers. In fact he said that Cambridge's high unemployment rate coupled with high interest rates had resulted in "little or no financial interest in the community" by developers.

As a result of recommendations by the Cambridge Planning Department, by LACAC, and by Heritage Cambridge, council adopted a compromise bylaw which allowed varying heights for medium rise housing. This meant that new downtown buildings could be from 5 to 11 stories according to the area concerned.

The new bylaw was fair to developers in that they would know with relative certainty whether their building plans would be accepted; as a result fewer delays in approval for development proposals should occur. At the same time heritage groups welcomed a height bylaw which would increase development but at the same time would respect the ancient character of the city's historical buildings.

BRANT COUNTY

The slide-show for the Brant County Branch concerned Restoration Projects, and the threatened and demolished structures.

Recycled

The slide-show took place at the Conceptual Benefit Planners office at 29 West St., Brantford. This building has been re-cycled into offices, but still presents an interesting mansard roof of patterned

slate to the street. An award was presented.

In process of restoration for senior citizens and handicapped apartments is the former Jelco industrial building at 11 West St., with its imposing four storey buttressed and dentilled façade. Also slated for re-



29 West Street.

cycling is the former "Penmans" plant on the Grand River, which is being turned into a luxury hotel by Aftech Engineering, the firm whose enlightened concept for the corner of Market and Colborne Streets was turned down by the city.

Demolished

On December 23, 1934, the former Verity House, 73 Charlotte Street was demolished. It had once been the centre of a city section of splendid mansions



73 Charlotte Street.

built by Brantford's industrial giants in the 1800's. Of late the building had been serving as Township offices, and had been allowed to deteriorate. A modern addition to the rear had done little to enhance the architecture, which was Greek Revival in style with a centre pediment and heavy brackets. There was also a frieze depicting loops of foliage. The front door had an elliptical fanlight while at one time there was a second floor balcony. The main feature was a two-storey front portico with fluted pillars in the Ionic style.

The Verity family which built the house, operated the Verity Plow Company. During World War One, we were told, the building was used as a nursery for the children of women who worked in factories. The Heritage Committee (LACAC) worked very hard to save the building, but to no avail.

Threatened

The Wine Gallery, at 149 Dalhousie, is to be demolished for the new Eaton Centre. Letters to the developer asking that the older buildings be incorporated into the new met with no reply. The building was at one time the carriage house for the Kerby Hotel which was burned down and demolished in 1977. Hotel extensions on George Street went down recently, with one section still standing until the development draws nearer. The George Street buildings have rounded windows with hood moulds and keystones on the second storey, and a mansard roof above. This is broken by pedimented dormers. The Wine Gallery, which has been operated by the Stedman family as a successful gift shop, has a Renaissance-style gable and a storefront fashioned to replace the original doors.

There is no news yet as to the fate of 171-169 Colborne Street, which has been a Conservancy concern for some time. The buildings front the new parking garage which will serve the Eatons Complex. A design the Conservancy promoted was that of Aftch Engineers, which retained the former Bank of Nova Scotia building, allowed for a flanking facsimile, and used an Art-Deco fill-in which seemed compatible with the food shops, market and restaurant which the building was designed to house. The Conservancy submitted designs which would have included the Keachie Building, with its intricate tin ceilings, in the overall complex. The façade of this building is now intact, although the interior was fire-damaged. It features spectacular rounded arches on the second floor and an intricate frieze above. The Hamilton, or Former Bank of Nova Scotia Building, has a fine rounded corner with windows in fine pro-



16 Wellington Street.

portion in the Italianate style.

A threatened cottage at 16 Wellington is beside a legal office with a large parking lot. It is said to have historical associations. It is typical of the slowly-disappearing Brantford Cottage with centre gable, brackets, pinpointed door, and side windows.

An interesting building the Branch has been trying to save is the old Toll Gate Inn on Paris Road. It was reportedly the scene of many brawls and was once owned by Tilly Yates, Brantford's version of "Calamity Jane." Its alternate name was "Bucket of Blood". There are two sections with Neo-Gothic gables and bargeboards, voussioired windows, thick foundation walls with evidence of airless jail cells in the basement, and an unusual plaster and tin ceiling on the former ballroom on the second floor. There are brackets of plaster inside the rear door patterned with a maple-leaf design.



Toll Gate Inn

Damaged

An unfortunate example of restoration highlighted in the slide show is the black and yellow siding which obscures the fine proportions of the Former Scarfe Paint Store at Queen and Colborne Streets; the "Brantford Expositor" building which has lost its downtown-defining tower, despite efforts to restore the façade.

Award Structures

Structures which have received Conservancy Awards were included in the slide show. 29 West, the host structure, was included. Also mentioned was 37 Wellington, with its intricate portico with circular transom and fretted enclosure; 148 Brant with its double-curved hood moulds over the windows. Also included was number one Victoria with its conical-roofed verandah in process of restoration, and the Heritage Inn in Mount Pleasant with its intricately-designed beamed ceiling; Heritage House, the W. Ross Macdonald School, built by Kivas Tulley, and 198 Grand River, Paris, which features elaborate double brackets under the cornice, where described.



37 Wellington Street.

Drawing by Helga Sen

Restored Interiors

Interior projects outlined in the slide show included the Nixon home in St. George, interiors of which indicated bedrooms decorated in a simple style, with spool-turned bed and dresser, elaborately-carved Victorian headboard, a door turned into a dressing-table, Victorian settee, corner stand and round tables in the parlour, Venetian curtains and valences at the deep windows, high-backed upholstered chairs with wood outlines, a front hall of uncluttered simplicity in white and patterned paper, brightened by the glass panels surrounding the door. The dining room is highlighted by a mellow wood buffet, chairs, clock and china cabinet. The fine furniture is set off by simple backgrounds in wall and window treatment.

Interior slides of the Deans' residence in Paris were shown for the first time. Of special note here is the den chandelier, corner cupboard, pedimented door mouldings in the drawing room, antique hall light fixture, kitchen and drawing-room fireplaces.

Tiled fireplaces in the former Kitchen home in St. George were featured — one with designs in brown and black of animals and nature, one showing portraits and foliate designs in sepia.

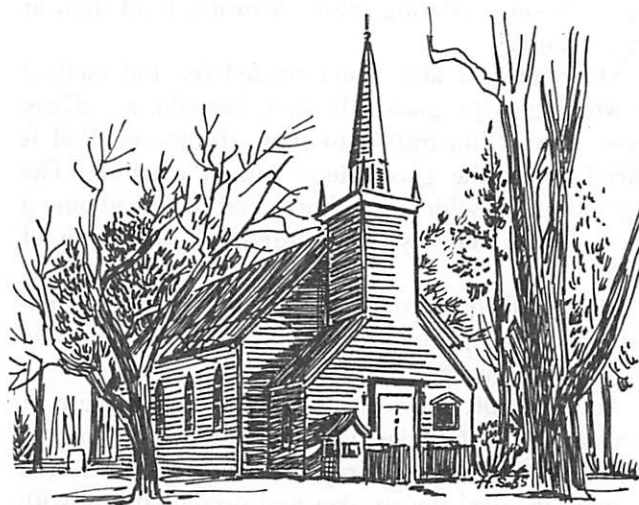
Interiors at 24 Egerton, another Conservancy award structure, feature grey-painted woodwork and wainscot in the dining room, pewter colour candelabra in the same room and an interesting convex mirror. 117 Dufferin, another award home, features a wood panelled dining-room, coloured glass in a triple oriole window in the hall, and exterior features including third-story Venetian windows and first floor triple verandah pillars. At the Thorpe Funeral

Home in West Street, decorated glass about the door and plaster ceiling medallions are special features. There is a miniature chair and stand to suit an under-the-eaves window in a second-floor bedroom, French doors and an antique rocker on the back porch, a hall ladder-back chair and the simply-curtained window treatment with hanging plants featured throughout the house.

Restored

Of special note in 1985 is a before-and-after sequence for the Mohawk Chapel, which has been extensively restored this year. It was built in 1785 and is the only Royal Indian Chapel in the world. Her Majesty the Queen's visit last October terminated an involved process of fund-raising and both interior and exterior restoration plus landscaping and access roads. Unfortunately interior slides are not permitted now that the restoration has taken place. We do have some pre-restoration slides taken by our fine photographers, Violet Fair and Agnes Whittaker.

In our slide show Yates Castle, known also as "Wynarden" on Usher Street was compared in its restored and unrestored states. The woodwork of the double verandahs, bargeboards and dormer finials was faithfully copied from the original. Slates from



The Mohawk Chapel.

Drawing by Helga Sen

the old Central School in Brantford were used as repair for the roof.

More distant restoration projects were touched upon in current slides; Upper Canada Village, Montecello in Virginia (which in theory is supposed to be serving as a model for our new Township office) and Williamsburg with its simple Colonial building style.

Positive examples of Restoration Projects were heartening to the group, as well as being some consolation for the number of current threatened properties and recent demolitions.

General Meeting and Workshop

Ray Southcott, Stained Glass Artist, conducted a workshop at the St. Paul Avenue Public Library.

An interested group watched Mr. Southcott complete a hanging butterfly in ruby glass. The window or hanging begins with a "cartoon" or drawing which outlines the colours and design of the finished piece. Right angles are to be avoided as they are difficult to cut. Dark lines divide the drawings into patterns for the pieces of glass.

Glass is then cut piece by piece to fit the pattern, with the aid of a lighted box. It is then nailed with horseshoe nails onto the pattern on a board. The exterior edge is outlined with a U-shaped strip of tin and lead, which has previously been cleaned with a special tool. Cleansing fluid is used on the joints, which are then soldered with strip solder melted by a clean soldering pen. An "H"-shaped strip of lead alloy is used to join the interior glass sections. Scrap glass is used to hammer gently the strip in place, after which the adjoining piece of glass is gently tapped into place.

Emphasis was placed on preparation: sufficient glass to complete the project, as it is difficult to match, the light box, nailing board, edging (which must be stretched before it is used), the horseshoe nails, lathkin, soldering wire, cleansing fluid, lino or cutting knife.

Mr. Southcott also demonstrated the foil method of working with glass. He had brought a Tiffany glass lamp as illustration to show the group. Foil is placed about the glass piece with a machine. The edges are then soldered and attached to the adjoining piece. Great delicacy is required for this type of work.

Mr. Southcott produced a butterfly glass ornament and a triangular ornament using foil for the Conservancy group.

Audrey Scott showed slides indicating the use of stained and painted glass in local church and domestic buildings. Conservancy reports were given. Lorna Maxwell thanked the speaker and presented him with a gift on behalf of the group.

Brant County Editor's Note

The building known as the "Half-Way House" or Toll-Gate Inn was demolished on June 8 after a fire of May 28 left some interior damage. The fire was of undetermined origin.

HURON COUNTY

Goderich and Huron County are the hosts of the 1985 Annual General Meeting of the ACO. This area of Ontario (the westernmost point of the Huron Tract) is a fertile and prosperous farmland, histori-

cally interesting due to the Canada Company's participation in the settlement of Ontario and the contributions of such figures as John Galt, Anthony Van Egmond and "Tiger" Dunlop. The architecture in the county is unique with the widespread use of indigenous yellow brick, stone houses nestled in valleys, by rivers and high on hills, all serving to remind us of the Scottish, English and Irish settlers.

On Friday, October 18th, the weekend festivities will begin. Between 2 and 10 p.m. registration will be at The Livery, 35 South Street, in Goderich (an 1840s livery stable saved from demolition in 1979 and now a theatre/community centre under the ownership of the Goderich Little Theatre). We will be at The Livery to welcome you with coffee and cookies, give out information kits, direct you to billets and hotels and provide you with information on points of interest.

At The Livery, registration will continue on Saturday morning from 8:30 to 9:30. Among other speakers on Saturday morning will be Howey Langon who will give a slide presentation on historically and architecturally significant houses in the area and Dr. Gary Davidson of the Huron County Planning Department who will speak on "Planning in the Development of the County". The afternoon will provide a lively discussion on LACAC and LACAC contributions and problems. Following the afternoon program will be either a walking or a bus tour, your choice, of Goderich which will include the Pioneer Museum, the Huron Historic Gaol, The Square, and the magnificent old residential district which emanates from The Square.

Prior to our dinner and Annual Meeting at 8 p.m. there will be a social hour at The Livery beginning at 6 p.m. Following the meeting we will host a wine and cheese reception. Reflecting on Saturday's events we can see it will be an informative and entertaining day.

If you can rise early enough on Sunday to meet at The Livery at 8:30 for coffee and muffins you can board a bus at 9:15. It will take you through the most interesting parts of our county — to Benmiller, an interesting hamlet reported on at last year's Annual General Meeting, former home of a woolen mill which produced beautiful Benmiller blankets, on to Auburn and Clinton through rolling countryside where the Maitland River flows and several stone houses can be seen. In Clinton we go to see the newly restored Town Hall then on to Seaforth to see the Main Street now designated as a Heritage District (one of three in the county). We will stop in Egmondville at the Van Egmond House then follow the river road into Bayfield (the first historically designated area in the province). Here you can take the LACAC walking tour of this unique and timeless village and

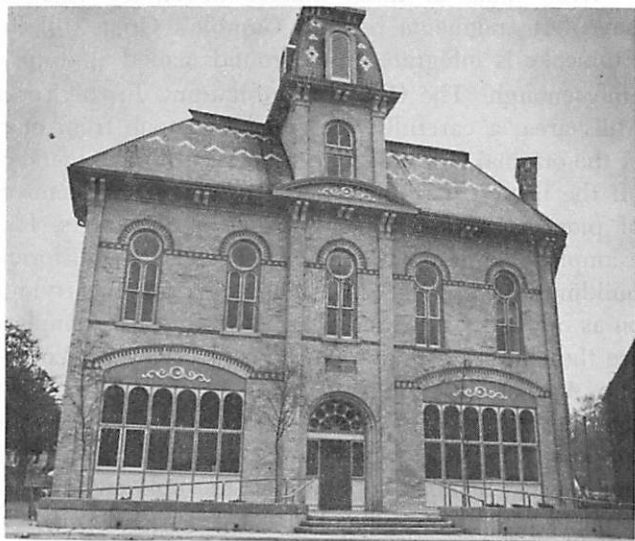
end the tour at The Little Inn for Sunday Brunch at 1:30 p.m.

Many hours of planning and organization have gone into the 1985 ACO meeting. It is going to be an event for which you should begin to plan now. The opportunity to visit us in the autumn with the brilliant fall colours about in the "Million Acres of History" county should not be missed. We look forward to seeing you on the eighteenth of October.

The History of the Clinton Town Hall

The citizens of Clinton in south-western Ontario must take great pride when they view their recently restored Town Hall, even though it may be hard to forget all the vicissitudes the building went through in the past fifteen to twenty years. It was built in 1880 to replace the original wooden one which burned to the ground in November 1879, with many neighbouring buildings.

The Council lost no time in deciding to replace the Town Hall with a permanent structure. Nine builders submitted tenders. The one accepted was sent in by Mr. L. J. Brace of Wingham; the price quoted in the *New Era* of May 6, 1880, was \$6,945.00. Mr. Brace's tender may have been looked on very favourably because in 1879 his firm had built the first permanent bridge over the Bayfield River. On completion this project gave the appearance of solid strength as the builder had used two Howe trusses, each 140 ft. long. This may have been a factor in the Council's decision in awarding the contract.



Town Hall
photo by Clinton News Record

The Town Hall architectural design chosen was Italianate, 2nd Empire, which was greatly favoured in this area at that period.

In the builder's description it is quoted as being in the centre of the town, in the middle of the com-

mercial district. It's high roof line with a belfry in the front and water tower in the main thoroughfare. The front façade faces west and the exposed side elevation, facing north, overlooking what was then the market square. The land was purchased from Malcolm McTaggart.

Digging the foundation was a problem from the beginning, even up to its recent restoration. Mr. Brace spoke of quicksand, which would probably be better described as unstable terrain since quicksand is defined as engulfing any heavy object.

The building was finished in January of 1881, and for the next sixty years was the centre of the town's cultural life with every kind of entertainment held in the elegant auditorium, with the stage visible to every seat. Travelling shows came regularly, and local concert and drama societies presented programmes.

Over the years structural flaws became evident, and by mid-1950 the cracks, sagging and general weakness became alarming. A plebiscite was held, and while the voters were aware of the great cost, they were reluctant to see the Town Hall torn down. There was a vote of two to one against demolition.

Every Council meeting became a debate, and opinions were sharply divided. This went on until late 1980 when a decision had to be made. The Council of 1982 committed the next council to go ahead with restoration. An architectural firm was given a contract. Their first concern was to investigate the foundation — what a horrifying situation was exposed! In places there was no foundation of any kind, footing and cement work had rotted away or crumbled to dust leaving large cavities. The cost of replacing all this work was going to take a large part of the amount set aside to complete the project. The Council was ready to give up and the Architects were glad to be relieved of the responsibility.

A further stalemate went on until another architect, Carlos Ventin, came to view the situation. His ideas were new and totally different. It was decided a basement was not really necessary, and with this premise the whole area was filled in with coarse sand, gravel and rocks to a depth of several feet. On this was laid a solid cement pad, also of some depth. The building then rested on this solid surface.

The original slate roof with its interesting pattern was repaired. It is now an attractive feature visible from all sides. The auditorium was given extra support at the back of the stage. The chandelier was going to be scrapped, but on further examination proved to be made of solid brass. It was sad so many of the original glass globes were broken. However, the fixture has been restored and now has a beautiful finish so that the chandelier, at one time headed for the dump, has become a thing of beauty and value.

The main floor was gutted.

The project took nearly two years and was finished in late 1934. A grand opening was held in October with a big concert, justifying the need for an auditorium. The main floor now contains a fine Council Chamber and Mayor's office. There are other Municipal offices for the Clerk and other Authorities. The Police Department is fully equipped with necessary counters and offices, as well as two holding cells, and

a special office for the Chief.

The interior colour scheme carried throughout is bright and cheerful. In October the A.C.O. plans to have the Annual Meeting in Goderich. One of the interesting parts of the programme will be a bus trip through the lovely rolling countryside. Several stops will be made, no doubt, and it is hoped that Clinton's Town Hall will be one of them.

GENERAL CONSERVANCY NEWS

Peter John Stokes' Fall Bus Tour to Eastern Ontario

Thanksgiving weekend October 12 - 14th

Leave from 191 College Street at 9:00 a.m. Saturday, October 12 and return to Toronto, Monday before supper — to avoid traffic.

Price \$300.00 single supplement \$20.00 — includes all meals and overnight accommodation and bus fare.

Reservation \$75.00 by August 20 — final payment September 28th. Regret no money refunded.

Send reservations to:

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
191 College Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M5T 1P9

Meet at 101 College Street at 8:45 a.m. Saturday, October 12th.

Any questions contact, Mrs. R. J. W. Sculthorpe,
R.R. #3,
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3V7
416-885-6960

TORONTO — CLUES TO THE CASE OF THE MISSING HAMLETS

Presented by Margaret Tucker
at the November Annual General Meeting

Metropolitan Toronto, sprawling over 240 square miles, has like an octopus, absorbed almost everything in its path. Some of the villages like Yorkville and Swansea have become part of the city's fabric. Others are familiar only as subway stops — Main St., Eglinton and Davisville, for example. The latter two became part of North Toronto which was swallowed in turn by the expanding city. A little detective work

reveals buildings of various sorts — remnants of the past throughout Metro Toronto. Look for them along the major roads — Yonge St., the Danforth, Kingston Road, and former concession roads such as Victoria Park Avenue and Finch Avenue. An even older road, Dundas St., previously an Indian trail, leads us to Montgomery's Inn. Loyalist Georgian in style and cherished by the Etobicoke Historical Society, it is a living landmark of our nineteenth-century roots. It welcomed travellers from 1835 on, and later was used for meetings, then as a courthouse. In a different part of the Metro area, the Jolly Miller's welcome to travellers is still warm although the building itself in the Hogg's Hollow area of Yonge Street North may be battered and sitting in the midst of asphalt instead of trees.

Even mills in these nineteenth-century villages have left fragments behind. Gamble's Grist Mill in Etobicoke is integrated into grounds called appropriately enough "The Old Mill" restaurant. In the York Mills area, a carefully preserved millstone from one of the original five mills perches as a historical marker off the beaten path of Yonge Street. Likewise names of pioneer families have been given to streets, for example, Sheppard, Cummer and Leslie. Some historic buildings have even stayed as they were, carrying on as originally intended. The most obvious examples are the churches such as St. John's Norway at Woodbine Avenue and Kingston Road. It is not clear how the area got its name, but the presence of a sawmill supposedly cutting pine boards may have prompted the unusual name. The church is the only significant remnant of Norway village left which was four miles from Toronto along dusty Kingston Road.

Some areas of Toronto simply stayed as they were right almost up to the present, as large blocks of farms have slowed development. This was particularly true of Scarborough which was composed of a large number of hamlets as the main crossroads providing services that the outlying agricultural areas needed — blacksmithing, mills, general stores, post offices

and churches. Scarborough Town Centre itself is built on the Old Scott farm whose house has been renovated by a sympathetic owner into a restaurant. Some of the farmhouses sit happily amidst the split levels; others have met sadder fates. A number of the hamlets have gone, to be remembered only as Ellesmere, Bendale, Agincourt, although, to its credit, the Scarborough Board of Education has tried to retain traditional area names for its new schools where possible.

Highland Creek in southeast Scarborough is a good example of a rural hamlet now absorbed but still having a strong sense of identity. Established in the nineteenth century, it stretched along the then-major route of Kingston Road on both sides of Highland Creek valley as far to the west as Galloway Road. At one time it was a major stage coach stop between Kingston and Montreal. Now, motorists passing on the way to 401 scarcely notice this off-the-road community.

A quite attractive remnant of the former village of Highland Creek, surviving from the past, is the Richardson farmhouse on Old Kingston Road. Most of the farmhouses in Scarborough were fieldstone as the thrifty Scottish settlers made use of what was readily available. The Richardsons were different; being Irish, they perhaps wanted a different form from their Scottish neighbours. Originally frame, built in 1827, the house had a second storey added in 1860 when the whole building was bricked. The house was occupied until 1956 by members of the family. Its curved side windows and verandah add a gracious note contrasting with apartment buildings around it. Up the road, is the Morrish general store built in 1890 and for its time considered the finest store in the district. It was luxurious enough to be taken for a hotel when it first opened to sell every-



Old Scott House

thing to the customer from tea to farm equipment. Always up to date, in 1914 it had the only fuel pump between Toronto and Whitby. In Centennial year it was still a family business, although it now houses



Morrish General Store

two businesses. One is suitably antiques; the other previously was 'Old China Patterns'.

Noted Scarborough pioneer families — Helliwells, Tredways and Morrishs — were the backbone of this aspiring community. In 1870 there was a local school and progress seemed assured for the largest hamlet in the township. In 1879 John Richardson was granted a post office on the west side of Highland Creek. The community was split; the newly named section of West Hill appeared. A traditional rivalry grew up between the two sections linked by the winding strip of Old Kingston Road. The rivalry was serious enough that when the Highland Creek post office was to be closed the local residents petitioned the Prime Minister in 1960 to be allowed to retain their traditional address. This modest request was granted to a point in which the old address could be used, but the Post Office had to be under West Hill control. This area is of particular concern to the Scarborough Historical Society who feel that the most significant nineteenth-century village in Scarborough should not have its name vanish.

The commercial core of Highland Creek is now a modest strip plaza serving 4000 people. The Methodist cemetery immediately backing on to the Highland Creek shopping centre does not deter shoppers. It was previously part of the Jordan Post farm which Post had traded for fifteen acres at King and Yonge in 1854. Some of the stones pre-date this time and a story suggests a passing stagecoach passenger who had died on the way was the first burial. Cemeteries, because they are protected by a provincial act, cannot be removed without the consent of living relatives. This is most marked in Bridlewood Mall in Scarborough where part of the L'Amoreaux hamlet cemetery is sitting in the parking lot outside one of the entrances.

The original Highland Creek community did include mills, the usual taverns and four churches. The original structure of Melville Presbyterian of 1852,

for example, is still visible although a later addition and new entrance have altered its proportion.

Like Snow White this hamlet has dozed peacefully; it is interesting to speculate how a proposed influx of new housing will affect it.

We could not leave Scarborough without reviewing Milliken's Corners and particularly Ebenezer's church at Steeles Avenue and Kennedy Road. The original church in 1870 was replaced in 1877 for \$7,000. At present, it's adding a large addition. It may

still look like a pretty country church, but it's the centre of an active growing congregation. This is one the suburbs saved.

Our nostalgic longing for the nineteenth century has unusual forms. One of these is the building of Cullen Country Barns. This apparently hugely successful commercial venture on Steeles Avenue only proves that after we've destroyed our heritage in hamlets, we immediately set out to re-create it.

AROUND AND ABOUT ONTARIO

AURORA AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOX 356, AURORA, ONT. L4G 3H4

Founded in 1963, the Aurora and District Historical Society is a non-profit corporation dedicated to heritage conservation. Monthly meetings often feature illustrated talks by guest speakers. Other activities include an annual bus tour and a heritage dinner, along with occasional walking tours, publications and lecture series. In cooperation with the Town of Aurora, the Society operates the Aurora Museum at 22 Church Street. The Society currently is undertaking the restoration of Hillary House and the Koffler Museum of Medicine, at 72 Yonge St. North, in Aurora, with the assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Parks Canada and private donors.

NAPANEE

The Red Lion, a tavern with a riotous past

In Volumn 1, Papers and Records of the Lennox

and Addington Historical Society, an old resident, writing in 1873, mentions the Red Tavern as being about 60 years old. It has been spoken of as the scene of many a lively scrimmage when whiskey was cheap.

The high stone foundation of the old tavern is still solid. In the cellar the stone walls show many alterations. Verandahs and the wing almost obliterate the tavern's original lines. We understand it is for sale.

DRAYTON

A unique house is for sale in Drayton. Built in 1885, its entrance hall has the original wall paintings. There are not many of these curiosities left in Ontario. It awaits someone willing to conserve these paintings. We understand the Heritage Branch of Architecture and Planning in the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture is taking an interest in the house.



COMING EVENTS AND NEW PUBLICATIONS

APT Annual Conference

San Francisco will host the 1985 Association for Preservation Technology (APT) Annual Conference at the historic Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

To be held September 5th to 7th, this year's conference theme "Technology of Systems and the Conservation of Materials," will include sessions on Concrete Stabilization, Terra Cotta Restoration and Repair, Mechanical/Electrical Systems in Historic Buildings, Metals in Historic Buildings, Substitute Materials, Interior Finishes, and Transportation Systems.

In addition to an informative schedule of lectures, many tours are planned which will take advantage of San Francisco's rich and diverse architectural heritage. Many of these tours will be to sites not usually open to the public. The tours are designed to relate to the conference topics in a "hands-on" context... while sharing the history and beauty of the bay area.

Other highlights will include a plenary session with keynote talks on the Restoration of the Statue of Liberty and the Restoration of the National Historic Landmark San Francisco Cable Car System and a gala President's Ball where the beloved San Francisco character, Emperor Norton, will rise once again to his post of honor.

The conference will be preceded by four concurrent Professional Training Courses: Deterioration & Preservation of Architectural Concrete, Paint Analysis and Application, Seismic Retrofit, and Maritime Preservation. For three days, September 2nd to September 4th — workshops, site visitations, and expert discussions will provide attendees with new insight and increased knowledge in their field of study.

Registration is open to the public. For a conference packet and additional information, contact: APT '85 Conference: Bruce D. Judd, AIA, Conference Chairman, Pier 9, The Embarcadero, San Francisco, CA 94111 - (415) 421-1680.

The Settler's Dream

After 3 years of painstaking research, Peter John Stokes and Tom Cruickshank are pleased to announce the publication of their new book, *The Settler's Dream: A Pictorial History of the Older Buildings of Prince Edward County*. Recalling their collaboration on the ACO's *Rogues' Hollow*, *The Settler's Dream* turns their attention to a celebration of the history and character of Ontario's only island county. The new book offers a comprehensive look at the buildings of the Loyalist pioneers, and those of their later descendants, from the earliest log cabins to the sumptuous excesses of the Edwardian era. Packed with over 1,000 illustrations, including 36 colour pages by John de Visser, *The Settler's Dream* is sure to become a collector's item.

Published by the County of Prince Edward as a commemorative volume, copies are available for \$39.95 (postage included) from Box 1550, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0. A special limited edition, boxed and autographed, can be obtained for \$75.

1986 Ontario Historical Society Calendar

This calendar features a selection of historical photographs from around the province. The retail price is \$4.75. Quantities of 30 or more can be purchased for resale at \$2.25 each for fundraising. Further information can be obtained from the OHS at 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5; 416-226-9011. Supply is limited.

Old Church of St. Thomas, Ont., 1824

One of the best known churches in the Talbot Settlement, this Anglican Church still has its box pews and galleries. The nave dates from 1824, the tower was added somewhat later, and the transepts and the chancel extended in the 1840s. No longer used regularly since the new church, Trinity, was finished in 1877, it has been maintained, and the continued preservation of this designated building is under investigation.

Back Issues of ACORN

Anyone wishing to order back issues of ACORN please be advised that the charge will be \$3.00 a copy.

We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.

If you wish to know the address of your nearest branch, write the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 191 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P9

Please send any change of address to your branch secretary and also to A.C.O. Inc., 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9. In this way it can be put on the master mailing list.

**All submissions to ACORN please send to Editor-in-Chief, ACORN,
86 Augusta St., Port Hope, Ontario L1A 1G9**

If you wish material to be returned please send stamped addressed envelope.

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